

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 38

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—DEAD SCENE. BROADWAY THEATRE—LIVELY MAIL. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—HALLER'S WONDERS. GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BARKS IN THE WOODS. NIBLO'S GARDEN—PORT OF DAY. PARK THEATRE—BARK. EAGLE THEATRE—WIDE AWAKE. BOWERY THEATRE—LIVELY MAIL. LYCUM THEATRE—THE TWO HUSBANDS. BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE—DOT. NATIONAL THEATRE—DICK DICK. UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A CELEBRATED CASE. ACADEMY OF DESIGN—WINTER COLOR EXHIBITION. GERMANIA THEATRE—SO SIND SIE ALLE. TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. EGYPTIAN HALL—VARIETY. THEATRE COMIQUE—VARIETY. LYONNET THEATRE—VARIETY. COLUMBIA OPERA HOUSE—VARIETY. NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM—CURIOSITIES. FORTY FORTY—VARIETY. NEW YORK AQUARIUM—QUERER FISHES.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair, followed by increasing cloudiness. Tomorrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, probably with rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock market was a little more active. During the earlier part of the day there was a slight decline in prices, but there was a rally before the close and a general recovery. Government bonds were weak, while States and railroads were irregular. Gold opened at 102 1/4 and closed at 102. Money on call was easy at 5 per cent.

THE TEACHERS' SALARIES have been reduced. Now for the politicians.

NEARLY ALL THE SURVIVORS of the unfortunate Metropolis have pluckily resolved to take the next steamer to Brazil.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM has shown his interest in the German Society of this city by sending it a handsome donation.

PHILADELPHIA sends up a wall over the proposed revision of the tariff, and holds up the old spectre of the pauper labor of Europe.

COCK FIGHTING appears to have become one of the favorite winter amusements in Connecticut. The land of steady habits is evidently improving.

THE REPORT of the committee of the Medical-Legal Society shows that the sanitary condition of the schools is exceedingly bad. A reform is badly needed.

THE CREDITORS of a liquor dealer, so the courts decide, may drink his beer but they cannot seize it for debt. It belongs to the brewer until paid for.

GENERAL BUTLER'S NEW IDEA that the government go into the newspaper business and do its own advertising will not be very acceptable to the organs.

THE TESTIMONY taken yesterday shows that the most inhuman cruelty was constantly practiced in the New Jersey State Prison. At least one man was tortured to death.

THE LAWYERS in the Hicks-Lord case have, it is said, agreed to an armistice; not for the purpose of making peace, however, but the better to prepare for war. A postponement will probably be agreed to to-day.

IF THE LAWYERS can have their own way there is not much probability that the Merrill will case will be disposed of for several years. The old lady, it seems, had eighty trunks, and the awful proposition is made to read all the papers found in them.

THE BELIEF in New Orleans is that Anderson will be convicted. J. Madison Wells has a quiver full of legal arrows to shoot at his persecutors. He intends to object to the present government of Louisiana, on the ground that it is not republican in form; reopen the electoral question, and do several other dreadful things which he thinks will secure the President, the Senate, the visiting statesmen, and in fact the whole country. It is fortunate that he has told about it, so that we shall be prepared for the terrible row he intends to make.

THE WEATHER.—The depression noticed yesterday morning as central in the Northwest has moved to the northward of the upper lakes, attended, as we expected, by rising winds, but with precipitation only on the northwestern margin. The pressure has increased over the Middle and South Atlantic States, due to the influence of the advancing low areas in the North and Southwest. The latter disturbance is already well advanced eastward into the Lower Mississippi Valley, with high easterly winds on the Gulf coast. General and heavy rains have marked the advance of this storm. We may expect that the Western Gulf, southern and lower central districts will have a heavy rainfall during the next two days. The weather on the Pacific coast is stormy, and heavy rains have caused freshets in the San Joaquin and Sacramento River valleys. Very high temperatures prevail in all but the Atlantic coast districts, but a fall is observable in Texas. As the southwestern storm is now well defined, it is to be hoped that timely warnings will be given along the threatened coasts of the Gulf and Atlantic. Present indications point to danger in the West Gulf, which will then be transferred, probably, to the Middle and East Atlantic and lake coasts. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and fair, followed by increasing cloudiness. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or cloudy, probably with rain.

Free Canal.

The HERALD has always had a lively sense of the unspeakable importance to the business and growth of this city of cheap communication with the West. We have watched with keen interest, but no great solicitude, much less with any feeling of alarm, the so-called railroad wars which have been so often settled merely to break out anew since the great panic of 1873. We have looked upon them as a natural consequence of the diminished volume of business, and as probably incurable while the depression lasts. When there is but little business to be done and a number of rival roads seek to do it each will get as large a share as it can by cutting rates, and there is a strong temptation to evade agreements. The remedy for this state of things will come with a full revival of business, which will give all the roads as much freight as they can carry. It must be ever borne in mind that the West, populous as it is, powerful as it has become, wonderful as has been its growth, is still in its infancy. It has not yet a twentieth part of the population it is capable of supporting. In proportion as its marvellous resources are developed its commerce with the Atlantic seaboard will expand, and that commerce is sure to fill and overflow all the channels that can be provided for it. Those leading to Baltimore, to Philadelphia, to Boston, to Montreal and Portland will not lack business, and those cities will continue to grow; but the lion's share will always be taken by New York in the future, as it has always been in the past.

When the West began to be settled, when Michigan was the West, and after the wheat-growing region back of Chicago was the West, New York had for a long period a monopoly of Western trade. The depression in the Alleghany range for the passage of the Hudson through the Highlands created the possibility of a level artificial waterway between this river and the great fresh inland seas which form so remarkable a feature in the geography of this continent. When the genius and energy of De Witt Clinton had given us the Erie Canal the West began to take the gigantic strides which have made its progress the wonder of the world. Our substantial monopoly of its commerce continued until after the construction of railroads, because until then the West had no other means of communication with important markets. But if railroads broke our monopoly they also gave a new impetus to the development of the West, and so increased the amount of its productions that our natural share of the increase is more important than our former monopoly of the whole. As the West continues to grow New York will always continue to be its chief outlet to foreign markets. Our capacious and magnificent harbor has no rival. We are nearer to Europe than Baltimore or Philadelphia; we are nearer to the West than Boston; our harbor is always open while Montreal is embargoed by the ice of the St. Lawrence for nearly half the year. Our advantages during the period of canal supremacy made New York the centre of foreign and domestic exchanges around which revolves all the commercial capital of the country, as that of the rest of the world does around London. To doubt that New York will hold its peerless position among American cities is to overlook and ignore the future majestic development of the West and its capacity to furnish unlimited business both for our great metropolis and for all the minor cities.

With these stable grounds for confidence we need not get nervous about our commercial future. But our advantages will avail us little unless we improve them. It is to be assumed that every community will sooner or later see its own interests, and that New York will evince as much enterprise and public spirit as are exhibited by the smaller cities that aspire to be its rivals. The sooner we bestir ourselves for terminal facilities and cheap port charges the less exertion we will have to make subsequently. And now in relation to the Erie Canal. It is still the most important artery of our internal commerce and the most efficient agent of our supremacy. We have no doubt that it is destined to be as free as the Hudson River, but some little time must elapse before we reach that consummation. If the Hudson, instead of being under the jurisdiction of the national government, were as completely under the control of the State as the Erie Canal, we think no attempt would be made to levy tolls on its navigation. The arguments against such a project would be insurmountable. It would be said, and said justly, that even if tolls on the Hudson would defray the whole expense of the State government such a policy would be suicidal. The great interest of this State is commerce; the great interest even of the farmers of this State is the upbuilding of New York city. What farmers most need is a great market within easy reach, and the destruction of this city would deprive the farms of the State of the greater part of their value. There is no reason against tolls on the Hudson, if we had power to impose them, which is not equally a reason against tolls on the Erie Canal. But it is, nevertheless, our opinion that Dr. Hayes' amendment is premature.

A heavy business firm sends us a letter impugning the correctness of some statements we made in a short article yesterday. It takes exception to our statement that it would cost a million dollars a year for expenses of management and repairs. In point of fact these expenses were \$1,469,466 in 1874, \$1,467,315 in 1875, \$1,149,194 in 1876, and \$1,123,369 for 1877. The Canal Auditor says in his last report:—"The revenues of the present fiscal year, which ends 30th of September, 1878, must at least equal \$1,162,707 in order to defray the running expenses of the canals for the same period." It will be seen, therefore, that we rather understated than overestimated in saying that the abolition of tolls would cause a tax of a million dollars a year upon the property of citizens for canal expenses. Under the new system of management we expect a considerable reduction, the amount of which we shall know after the first year's trial.

Dr. Hayes' amendment is premature, if in no other respect at least in this, that no time would be gained by passing it this winter, and that next year the Legislature

will be in a better position to form an intelligent judgment. It will then be known what the expenses are under the new régime, and, consequently, how large a tax the people would have to submit to by the abolition of tolls. Amendments have to be approved by two different Legislatures, and the election of a new Senate must have intervened between the two. Now, as we are not to have an election of Senators until November, 1879, nothing can be gained even in time by acting on such an amendment at this session. The next Legislature will have before it the result of a year's trial of the new system of management and of a second year's trial of the low toll sheet. It seems advisable, therefore, to postpone this subject for at least another year. The ultimate policy must be free canals, but it will take some time to bring a majority of the taxpayers of the State to that point. Meanwhile, a premature submission of the question would be self-defeating, for when such an amendment had once been voted down by the people a long interval would be likely to elapse before it would be submitted again.

The Russians in Constantinople.

Our London despatches to-day contain the most startling statement that has been made since the commencement of the war. The declaration that the Russians are actually in the Turkish capital might conceivably be invented by the organs of the English government for the sake of the effect it would have in the House of Commons in forcing an almost unanimous support to the money grant. But the chances of the government to carry its project have not at any moment seemed in great danger, and if safe on that score it would not be wise to resort to so desperate a step as an invention like this. This story is, therefore, in all probability, true, even though the London *Advertiser* and *Post* are not famous sources for important news. In fact, there is no phase in which the story could be regarded as incredible. It is known that some secrets were kept between the victors and the vanquished as to the lines of demarcation for the armistice, and the occupation of some points in the defences of the capital was in the number of those secrets. As the Russians demanded the occupation of Erzeroum and the Danube fortresses, so they have perhaps demanded the forts of Boyouk and Chekmedje; and the good reason for all these demands was that only the armistice prevented an early capture of all these points. Russia has not yet, however, violated her pledge to England, which was that she would not "acquire" Constantinople. An occupation as a military guarantee and temporary in its nature is not an acquisition. But if England should treat this as a cause of war she might very certainly force the point she has desired to avoid. England will of course be in a blaze over this event, but Russia is master of the situation.

The Moral of Justice Duffy's Trial.

The acquittal of Justice Duffy on the flimsy charges for which he has been on trial before a full bench of judges of the Court of Common Pleas was almost a matter of course. While congratulating him on this result it may not be amiss to remark that if the business of our police courts was carried on with more regard to judicial dignity, a strict adherence to the rules of procedure and directed by functionaries uniformly fit for their positions, such a case as that of Mrs. Travers could never have been made the basis of a grave impeachment trial. The manner in which political underlings without any special knowledge of law have been pitched into the judicial chairs of our police courts is at the bottom of the difficulty. Ignorant of their duties, and therefore either blundering through an apprenticeship or relying upon the promptings of subordinates, their shortcomings have been taken advantage of by the harpy lawyers who wring a living of the dregs of criminal practice. To a police justice browbeaten or sneered of by his opinion by a "shyster" has not an infrequent incident. Lacking the knowledge to sustain their dignity, or the nity to sustain what knowledge they have scraped up, the justices have part in many deplorable scenes. Hence arisen an attempt to administer a arch sort of justice, tempered by as much as statute law, and enlivened by the blustering of the Bench and Bar. The commitments of police courts have been successful resort of sharp practitioners, just in themselves, have been rendered nugatory time and time again. There is no doubt that substantial justice happened, formal justice was done in the Travers case, but the blustering of the harpy match in the Justice, the he could as much detect a flaw in the and out the official he believed to "oppressor" of his class. If fitness, if of political "influence" had any at the selection of our police justices, it could never have come to trial. We not we have capacity on the police. The salary is high enough to secure the work is not so hard.

The Defaulting Teller.

Perhaps the most extraordinary feat the average bank defalcation is the length which the crime is allowed to go undiscovered. It recently struck the Act Bank Superintendent that the commercial world would be benefited by an overhaul of the Bank of North America. It has been overhauled and a one hundred thousand dollar hole found in the cash bag. A much respected bank rat has made the hole, and all the good bank people push their spectacles up on their foreheads and look astonishment. The bank people all know that the atmosphere of Wall street is not conducive to morality, but they took no precautions. Nineteen-twentieths of the stock transactions there are merely bets based upon information or guesswork. They stand to lose or they stand to win; they do not honestly buy or sell. It is a question of "margin." The temptation to win a large stake on a "sure thing" is great. If it can be won by placing other people's money in a broker's hands for twenty-four hours what harm

will it do the other people? Their money will be put back all right. But some day a big bono constrictor of "the street" bolts the "margin"—and there is a deficit. Thus it begins and the courts or the coroners tell the inevitable sequel sooner or later. This is the story of Turney, the latest defaulter. No one will excuse him, but who will excuse the purblind bank authorities?

A Suggestion to Southern Senators.

We wish to offer a few words of friendly advice to the Southern Senators in regard to the Silver bill. The HERALD has shown on all occasions a sincere desire for the welfare of the Southern people; and we believe we may say that it has never misled them or given them counsel which proved to be unwise. What we now propose to say has relation to their best and most vital interests.

The silver debate draws to a conclusion. The vote may be reached to-morrow or Saturday. We wish to urge the Senators representing the Southern States to think very seriously before they vote for the Bland bill, or for any bill which would make silver a part of the money of account in this country. We leave aside all theories and say to them, "Look at this question practically; think how it will affect your States." This silver movement has two sides. On one side it is political; and the South is urged to ally itself with the West for political ends; and to seal the bond of this alliance it is asked to vote for silver. Now we ask the Southern men to consider what this means. The West is very heavily in debt; it wants silver in order that it may pay its debts in a depreciated currency. The West in fact says to the South, "Help us to swindle our creditors and we will help you." But to what, we ask? To what can the West, in return, help the South? To capital for developing its resources? No, because the West is itself a borrower. To political power? The West is mainly republican; it is the stronghold of the republican party. The West can help the South in one thing and one only; it can help it in an effort to repudiate or scale the national debt. There are people who say that the South would like to do this; we do not believe it; but the attempt would not succeed; and how would the South stand when it had failed, or even if it succeeded? The Southern men are naturally desirous of a fair, or perhaps even a predominant, share of influence in the country. Can they hope to secure this, suspected as they still are by the greater part of the North of at least a doubtful fidelity to the new order of things, if they adopt a course which subjects them to still graver suspicions?

But this silver question has also an economical side for the South. The Southern people are for the most part out of debt. They have vast rich natural resources undeveloped; they have cheap labor, rich lands and a great variety of valuable products. What they need to bring up the price of their lands and to make their resources valuable is capital; but capital goes only where it is secure. It will not go to States whose people and whose Representatives in Congress join in an effort to debase the currency. Mexico has made the fatal mistake of retaining a bi-metallic currency. The Mexican dollar is far better than the dollar of 412 1/2 grains proposed here. But capital flies from Mexico. Mr. Lamar rightly pointed out that no silver country is prosperous, and all history shows that no people which repudiates its debts is prosperous or can appear anywhere as borrowers without seeing everybody button up his pockets.

The South wants political power and industrial prosperity. It can get neither by favoring or permitting the currency to be debased or habits to be scaled or repudiated. By Mr. Smalley's latest London letter to the *Tribune*, which is copied into the HERALD to-day, our readers will see that the hornet's nest of London humanitarianism is stirred up about the ears of Mr. Stanley. It will be remembered that Stanley did not get through Africa as pleasantly as a butterfly through a rose garden. On the contrary, there were certain of the savages who, not having dined on white man for a long time, were disposed to eat him. He did not enjoy the prospect of their acting upon this highly complimentary intention. But that was a circumstance they needed little. In fact, if we observe closely the conduct of human creatures in this particular, we must admit that man seldom or never stops to consider the inclinations of the creatures he proposes to eat. He consults their taste only in a sense that does not regard their volition, and eats them, as it were, in spite of themselves. This was the way with the savages to whom we refer—who were not to be deprived of a dainty meal by any modesty on the part of a special correspondent about figuring as the main dish at a noble banquet. Now, strangely as it may strike the humanitarian intellect, it was the duty of the correspondent not to be killed on that occasion. Even if he had been inclined to indulge the African fancy and to respect all the scruples of the British humanitarian he had not the right. He was under orders to go through, and, with that purpose, to overcome, if he had the power, whatever obstacles might present themselves. His regard for his own life in imminent danger would not mention to the lofty minded humanitarians as a motive of any moment. Indeed, it cannot be said that a man who dares the many dangers of African exploration, who faces the fever and the cannibals, the wild beasts and the wilder man, is intrusive with regard to conceptions of his personal safety. But it was his duty to preserve his life as the essential condition of the success of the expedition he commanded. And consequently it is used that famous elephant gun to good purpose. It may be that England dislikes that kind of "cruelty" or deems it an instrument only to be employed in her own service.

Some Facts About the New York College.

The advocates of the abolition of the New York College have supposed that there existed a standing offer on the part of Columbia College to take and graduate as many scholars from the public schools of the city as might be sent to that institution, duly qualified, at a total charge of one hundred dollars for each graduate. As this would secure a collegiate education to the children of the public schools at a cost much less than that of maintaining the New York College it seemed to offer at least one fair argument for the discontinuance of the latter institution. It appears, however, from the statements of some of the trustees of Columbia College that no such offer has been made; that the number of additional students that could be accommodated by Columbia would be very limited, and that there has been no disposition on the part of the trustees to make any discrimination in the fees charged, except that a few students are under special circumstances admitted free.

As the great advantage of the New York College to the general public is to be found in the commercial course, which fits young men for mercantile and other useful pursuits, its abolition would be undesirable even if the alleged offer had been made by Columbia. At the same time the strictest economy consistent with efficiency of instruction ought to prevail in the management of the college. An examination and comparison of the cost of Columbia and New York colleges does not substantiate the charge of extravagance against the latter. At Columbia the salaries of officers of the college for the collegiate year ending in 1875 were \$79,734, and of the School of Mines \$24,926, or together

of such a result certainly he injures no one but himself. It is a well known fact that extensive civil suits, involving large expenditures for counsel fees, are pending in connection with the Erie Railway, and the embarrassment of one of the litigants by protracted police court proceedings may be just now a serious injustice. Besides, Mr. Jewett is a receiver, and as such an officer of the Supreme Court, to which he is bound to make full and truthful reports. A falsification of his accounts would be a contempt of that Court, to which every item of his accounts must be submitted. Hence there can be but little necessity for any protracted police court investigation in the particular case now before Justice Morgan.

Public School Reform.

The report elsewhere printed of the Committee of the Society of Municipal Reform charged with the investigation of our system of public education does not contain, amid its copious chaff of rhetoric and parade of "common sense," many valuable grains of information or suggestion, and concludes with urging a petition for a legislative investigation. Its local estimates are based upon the figures of 1876 when the figures of 1877 should have been, in part, at least, attainable. Where it speaks in the direction of certain economies compatible with efficiency—namely, the superfluity of principals and vice principals, the consolidation of schools, and, above all, the equalization of the distribution of the State tax—it does not take up anything new, but it certainly supports useful ideas already advanced in the press and elsewhere. The essay, however, on the limitations that should be put upon the tendency to higher studies is flippant in its treatment of an important subject as well as narrow in its views. It is desirable, no doubt, not to slight the primary schools, but that argument is not enough to induce our citizens to snatch away the opportunities of a thorough education from our youth. Arguments based on the literacy of Massachusetts criminals or the buoyant nature of American genius are rather strained. We want economy, but not the economy that kills.

Stanley in London.

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We have no later report, but previous figures are about the same now. The whole number of students in the college was 149 and in the school 196, or 345 in all. This was a cost of \$310 for each student. In the New York College last year the total amount paid for salaries, including janitors, &c., was \$126,589, and the average attendance 900, making the cost of each scholar less than \$141. The highest salary paid to professors in the New York College is \$4,750 and in Columbia \$7,500. These facts certainly do not substantiate the charge of extravagance made against the former.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lord laughs at locksmiths. Justice Bradley remembers that this is '78. That bell in St. Paul's seems to be high toned. The dolls of our daddies were not wax like ours. Rev. Talmage is now practicing on a can of seltzer-glycerine. Archbishop John J. Williams, of Boston, is at the Astor House. Fry your cold meat with onions and gravy, and put in a little vinegar. Two links of hydrophobia will make a breakfast for the veriest epicure. There is a general depression of business in Liverpool, in London, in Paris, in Berlin. "How do you feel this morning, Dick?" "Oh! so, so. I had to pull on my hat with a boot hook." When a dressmaker comes into the room the hus band is told to go out and take a little walk alone by himself. Senator Conover really believes that he is to be re-elected to the Senate by Florida democrats! Good—Ingersoll! The P. I. is in favor of monetizing dollar knobs.—Star. He must be a supporter of the "knobby" faction.—Northwestern Herald. Say what you will and disagree with him as you may, it isn't every man who can tumble Mural Halstead over with a one-edged sword. His Excellency Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, returned to Ottawa, from Washington, yesterday morning, accompanied by a son of President Hayes. The Rev. Justin D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, has declined a call to become pastor of the Bowdoin Square Baptist Church, Boston, giving as the only reason the pressing need of his present charge. Architect Mullet is a little man about forty-five years old. He looks rusty, walks fast, doesn't appear at all like a great genius, seems to be frank and earnest, doesn't always speak the best English, and knows a great deal about architecture. Senator Don Cameron while in the Senate wears a short business sack coat, which is none too long for dignity. He is very youthful in appearance, has a great big overhanging reddish brown mustache, is very easy and business-like in his manner, and when he is talking to a girl in the reserve gallery his voice sounds like a boy tumbling into an empty sugar-hogs-head.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYCEUM THEATRE—THE COUNT JOANNE AND RICHARD III. A large and fashionable audience greeted George, the Count Joanne, at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, among which were some of the best known theatre goers, both ladies and gentlemen, in the city. The boxes blossomed with ladies, as did many of the parquet seats. The Richard of the Count Joanne differs materially from that of any actor we have seen. He introduces business hitherto unknown to the stage, and he plays the humpback without a hump. The audience was as enthusiastic as it was large, and not a point made by the actor was lost. Indeed, so interested was the audience that the comments on the play were audible all through the house. The personal appearance of Richard also called for continual remark. The boys in the gallery constantly reminded him to pull up his boots, and suggested that he skip the gutter, neither of which suggestions were acted upon. In return the Count addressed such words as "soft heads" direct at the audience, so there was no mistaking that he meant to be personal. In the scene where he "wakes up" with the Duchess of Gloster, and in her fairbanks the audience encouraged his advances with such remarks as "Don't be afraid, George!" "Go in, old fellow!" "What the Duchess, in her anguish, turned upon the cruel Duke of Gloster and asked, with tears in her eyes, 'What have I done?' an interested spectator exclaimed, 'Faintness' evidently out of humor, and did not take these remarks in the spirit they were meant, or, as she turned away, upon the audience which had received her with kindness and said, "You are not men, you are boys, and this audience is caused by the author of that cowardly article in the *Telegram*, in her anguish, turned upon the cruel Duke of Gloster and asked, with tears in her eyes, 'What have I done?' an interested spectator exclaimed, "Faintness" evidently out of humor, and did not take these remarks in the spirit they were meant, or, as she turned away, upon the audience which had received her with kindness and said, "You are not men, you are boys, and this audience is caused by the author of that cowardly article in the *Telegram*, in her anguish, turned upon the cruel Duke of Gloster and asked, with tears in her 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